

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ, Jos. J. Eytor, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Another Possibility Of The War

The European war appears just now to be proving a genuine Frankenstein to its creators. Though at the outset, and for some months after its outbreak, one might truly imagine he saw the international capitalists and money kings rubbing their bloody hands with satisfaction over visions of enormous returns in interest on war debts, and over other securities evincing their unbridled power and their expanding grasp of industry and society—the whole situation now suggests another possible outcome. The war has already doubled the bonded indebtedness of the European nations. According to Theodore H. Price, a financial expert, writing in the Outlook, the combined debt prior to the war was \$22,300,000,000, and "all students of the subject agree that it will be about doubled by July 31." The interest on this increased debt would aggregate the considerable sum of nearly two billion dollars each year, which according to contract, must be paid to a small group of international bankers, by the respective European governments. This interest must, of course, come through direct and indirect taxation, from the property holders in these countries. And it must be extracted from the ruins of industry and commerce already created by the great war. How it can be done is puzzling financial experts like Price; and already the hint of possible repudiation is in the air. "Repudiation"—the "crime of all national crimes"—is now suggested as a necessity for all the belligerent nations. Neither the principal nor the interest on these enormous debts can be paid, according to some writers.

Evidently, the promoters or instigators of this conflict expected a short war—just long enough to put the nations firmly in the grip of the big coalition of pirates, and enable the latter to extract the last possible ounce of plunder from their victims. But German resistance and aggression have upset these plans. Cut off from the international money bag, Germany has nevertheless raised three huge war loans through popular subscription, thus keeping the debt "in the family" so to speak, and is still holding out all her assailants at bay, with no prospect of an early termination of the gigantic struggle. This "sabotage" against the international financiers must have turned their former smile of satisfaction to a scowl of rage and despair. Having wantonly sacrificed several million lives, devastated thousands of miles of territory, and upset the civilization of the planet generally, in order to get their pound of flesh, these gentlemen, like their prototype, Rodin, in "The Wandering Jew," may find their long-awaited millions turning to ashes at the moment of expected triumph. That would not be the least, devoutly-to-be-wished-for retribution that might follow this monstrous maelstrom of war.

That the capitalists are really alarmed over the duration and unexpected consequences of the war, seems evident in many quarters. The writer attended several sessions of the "Peace Congress" held last week in Cleveland, where this note of uneasiness was much in evidence. The speakers advocated most strenuously a "World Court" wherein international disputes could be adjudicated and the danger of war reduced to a minimum. The speakers at this congress were all capitalists or representatives of capitalist ideas; and there was hardly a tinge of jingoism in any of the speeches we heard. One went so far as to suggest that the American flag would not be truly worthy of the appellation "Old Glory" until it was surrounded by the various national emblems of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and other countries. Another, the notorious John West Hill, uttered the same sentiment, accompanying it, however, with his usual cry at the "red flag of revolution." In these references to a composite flag, we see clearly the note of international capitalism, which now realizes that the war of its own making has gone beyond its control; and would checkmate it if possible and safeguard the future against a repetition of a similar holocaust. Capitalism quakes before the Frankenstein of its own creation.

But there were other sentiments at this "peace Congress" worthy of noting. Talking on "The Limitations of a World Court," one of these mouthpieces of the ruling class remarked that such a court could not guarantee the abolition of war. He said there were undoubtedly certain things which no nation would submit to such a body. For instance, which no nation would bargain with Mexico for the purchase of Lower California, or even to have the matter referred to the W. C. for adjustment? His answer was in the negative, and coupled, with other similar illustrations regarding European countries, showed that capitalists are unable to figure out a scheme for the complete abolition of war. That task remains, and we have hitherto contented, for the working class only.

The Goal Of The One Big Union

(Washington Post, May 13.)
A revolution that would wipe out America's present industrial and political system and establish an ideal era of freedom was described to the Federal commission on industrial relations yesterday as the ultimate object of the Industrial Workers of the World, by William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer.

A world in which organized into a vast compact union, should control all of the means of production, and in which there would be no such thing as "capital" was held up by Haywood as his land of promise. He declared that only implacable war between labor and capital, ending with great general strike and confiscation of the means of production could bring the workers to that ideal existence.

"STRUGGLE THAT MUST GO ON"
"This is a class struggle that must go on," he told the commission. "There can be no density of interest between the workers, who have only their labor power, and such men as Rockefeller and Morgan and their stockholders, who contribute nothing to production." The struggle will be made up of nothing but the thing this commission has to commend to Congress. The battle is inevitable. Labor must fight for what capital now controls, the means of production, tools, machinery and all of those things which should be controlled by labor alone.

"I have had a dream of a new society some time, in which there will be no struggle between capital and labor, in which every man will have free access to the land and means of production and livelihood. There will be no government, no states, as we know them now. Congress will be abolished in ten years and preachers, but of workers from all branches of industry, come together for the good of all the people."

BELIEVES IN ANY TACTICS
"Commissioner Westcott questioned Haywood as to what methods would be employed to bring about this change. "I believe in any kind of tactics," said the witness. "I don't care if it means revolution. That's all."

In reply to other questions, Haywood said the I. W. W. differed with the trade unions because they believed in the organization of a single great union instead of craft unions. Its ultimate purpose, he said, differed little from socialism.

"I might say it is socialism with its working clothes on," he added.

WOULD WIPE OUT GREAT CITIES
In the new era, Haywood said, that there would be no great cities.

"What is to become of New York, Chicago, and the other great cities?" asked Commissioner Westcott.

"There would be no idle brokers, lawyers, and financiers to occupy such cities," replied the witness.

"But what would you do with New York?"

"Tear it down, or leave it as a monument to the foolishness of this age."

RECITES INCIDENTS OF HIS PAST
Haywood sketched the stormy incidents of his past life, telling of strikes in which he had participated, from the early troubles in Colorado and Utah to the recent outbreaks at Lawrence and Paterson.

What Co-operation Can Do In Harvest

As a member of the I. W. W. and as one who is on the organization committee of the Agricultural Workers' Organization, I hope I may be allowed to say a few words in regard to this coming harvest and how it may be made a success for the harvest worker and the means for perfecting a powerful organization that will be felt by the farmers.

I am asked by many: "Do you think the A. W. O. will function and be a success?" I wish to answer this question in as few words as possible. It seems to me that every member of the I. W. W. ought to know that co-operation is the most vital thing in making it a success. Co-operation means that we pull together.

First of all, we must have a uniform initiation fee. All localities must agree on that, especially those mixed localities in the harvest districts. The initiation to the A. W. O. has been placed at \$2.00. Some locals are opposed to this \$2.00 initiation fee; that means that they will not co-operate with the A. W. O., and will take members into the mixed localities for harvesting, but the latter will get no money with which to function. So for that reason it should be a uniform initiation fee; otherwise many harvesters will join a mixed local just to get by with in the harvest and then drop out of the I. W. W. again, leaving the A. W. O. without finances to carry on its work.

If you want the A. W. O. to be a success, all delegates going to the harvest fields should be issued credentials from the A. W. O. only and not from any other local or mixed local. I am inclined to think that anybody who believes in the I. W. W. and wants to join it is not going to be kept out by the mere matter (to him) of a dollar. If so, he is no good anyway. We have too many members who want to join the organization but do not care for anything on no kind now. Nothing from nothing leaves nothing, and that is what you have now. Years ago in Minneapolis we had a 25-cent initiation fee. What was the consequence? We got a lot of 25-cent strikers, and where are they now? Nearly every one of them I meet claims to be an I. W. W. When I ask him for his card, he will say, "I lost it." Again, I'm inclined to think it is no wonder—anything one can get for 25 cents or even for a dollar, he doesn't give a damn for. And when he gets away in arrears for his dues, he will take it, it takes care of it and keep up his dues.

So I ask you to look at the A. W. O. from a reasonable standpoint and give it your co-operation. Don't try to kill it—the farmers will try that, and you I hope are not going to help the farmers do it. What we need is a special fight in Sioux City? Co-operation. What won the strike in Lawrence, Mass.? Co-operation. And co-operation will win the fight on the farm.

I think the way to make the A. W. O. a success, for all I. W. W. members who are going to harvest this summer to collect certain localities and not run all over creation like we have been doing, or sit in the jungles calling everybody a mutt or Mr. Brock just because he went on the job and was working for less than you thought he ought to get. After the harvest was over, he had the money in his pocket in the winter, while you wise I. W. W.'s ate snowballs. In a case of that kind, who is really Mr. Brock?

Let us this summer follow up the harvest in a colony, get on jobs ourselves and try to get control. Just imagine what that would mean if we could get about 3,000 or 4,000 I. W. W.'s in a colony and co-operate together. Anyone who did not want to line up with us and pull with us, would be compelled to take a hike and keep on hiking till he got out of the I. W. W. colony, to where he might want to go, and he would not be able to go.

We I. W. W.'s know that Mr. Farmer is getting war wages for his grain and for that reason WE WANT WAR WAGES. I am firmly convinced that this can be done; but we must put it together. I have driven a good deal in going to the harvest and that if the horses will pull together the load will come; but if one horse wants to pull ahead and another wants to pull sideways, and a third to back up, the load will not move forward. So I hope this summer we will all pull together and not against one another. I hope everybody will pull with the A. W. O., and we shall see the farmer come across, as the wagon comes, when the horses all pull together. Fellow workers, help the A. W. O. pull.

ARTHUR BOOSE.

Who's Asleep?—Solidarity Supporters!

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10, 1915
B. H. WILLIAMS, Editor of Solidarity, Fellow Worker:

We, the undersigned committee of Local 44, were created at our regular meeting this 10th day of May, 1915, to register the following complaints regarding our official paper, Solidarity.

An appeal was made last fall for One Thousand Dollar Fund to enable the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau to increase the size of Solidarity to six pages, commencing with the first issue in January. While it is true that this \$1,000 fund was not gotten in a stipulated time, nevertheless another thousand dollars contributed by an individual member of the I. W. W. should have put the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau in a position to fulfill its promise.

However the size of Solidarity has not been increased up to the present time.

We find this so much more discouraging, in view of the fact that the I. W. W. with far less support, publish at least four pages of solid reading matter, while the columns of Solidarity consist of nothing but standing advertisement. The first of May issue especially was very disappointing.

In this connection we wish to call your attention to the fact that the Industrial Worker always issued an 8-page paper on the first of May. Also Il Proletario, the Italian organ of the I. W. W., issued an 8-page paper on the first of May, although heavily indebted. Since the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau "has got its own press, and therefore the advantage of using foreign language papers, it appears to us, that the improvement in size could have been made at the proper time. There is absolutely no reason to make any further appeal to the membership for an increased circulation and contributions, unless their efforts are appreciated and rewarded with a better and larger paper.

Great discontent is manifested by the members, some of them by the opinion that the editorial staff of Solidarity has gone to sleep. Only in the last few weeks has it shown evidence of a slow increase. At this rate, however, we are still a long ways from the net gain of 1,000.

August, 1914, brought the European war, followed by widespread unemployment of our membership. Our receipts dropped from \$1,000 in July 1914 to \$450 in September. They remained at that low figure each month until January, leaving us some \$600 or more in arrears. In spite of declining receipts last fall, we took a chance on a new and larger edition of the Song Book, hoping that its possible sale might pull us out of the red.

But literature sales went lower than they had been since two or three years, and we appeared hopelessly involved. Then came the big deficit and left us a small reserve. We at once made arrangements to print a new pamphlet—"Sabotage," by E. G. Flynn, which has been on sale for some time.

But, and here's a point to be noted, as soon as the locals thought we were financially on our feet, they developed many of them the usual habit of indifference regarding their bundle and literature bills; pleaded poverty and said they couldn't pay. In spite of this big deficit and left us a small reserve. We at once made arrangements to print a new pamphlet—"Sabotage," by E. G. Flynn, which has been on sale for some time.

PRESS COMMITTEE, Local 64
W. A. Myers, Wm. Anderson, John Zeh, Otto Giese, J. L. Hendrickson.

The above letter from the Minneapolis press committee suggests to editor of Solidarity the necessity for another statement of facts. Whether such a statement will have the desired effect or not, remains to be seen. At times, the members of Solidarity are very hard on Cleveland have almost given up hope of getting anything like reasonable co-operation from our locals and our supporters. But we shall try one more to make the situation clear.

First, Regarding the Thousand Dollar Fund. The Minneapolis fellow workers evidently did not take the trouble to look up our original appeal for that fund, and have accordingly mis-stated its purpose. To make this clear, we quote the original appeal in large type on the front page of Solidarity, Jan. 10, 1914:

"Shall Solidarity continue? We are compelled to put this question to our readers, with this explanation: Current obligations—print, paper bills, linotyping, engraving, etc.—to the amount of about \$200 are pressing us to the limit. We cannot pay them with the indifference of locals and others who owe us for bundles, literature and sub cards. We have no money to pay them, and are going indefinitely on this basis.

"The eight-page issue (which appeared one week before this appeal) has not yet brought in enough to cover its cost. It was expensive—over \$60 for paper; \$40 for linotyping; \$20 for printing; \$20 for postage."

"Can you not raise the money owed us? Or do you wish to delinquent the existence of Solidarity and the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau department? No more appeals, we do not believe the I. W. W. rebels are going to do anything to help us in sight of the goal. Are you real revolutionists, or just talkers and dreamers? Act now, and act now, and act now."

With \$1,000 in our possession AT ONCE, we can safeguard the institution by using it to issue three or four pamphlets, manuscripts, of which are at hand. That added income from their sale, will save us, and we will be able to pay more appeals. Funds will be necessary. Are there any more appeals with a dollar apiece who are willing to invest that small sum in revolutionary education? Or what's the best?

"Stop and think what it means to be without a press! No communication between widely scattered parts of the world. No news of the struggle, except the perverted reports of capitalist sheeted. No inspiration arising as to bring to struggling rebels in different parts of the country! Will you let this slip

through your fingers, when a little effort on your part will give you a firmer hold of it?

Send us the cash to pay your debt along with a donation to the \$1,000 fund. Get your money from Solidarity, to dig up a dollar to help keep it in the bank. We are not asking you to always slack, but our expenses keep going just the same. Let us hear from you.

"SOLIDARITY AND THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU."

That is the original appeal in full. Our readers will note that there is no suggestion of an advancing Solidarity in it. It was an appeal to save the paper from a near-at-hand suspension. We asked for the sum of \$1,000 AT ONCE, promising seven new pamphlets should we get it. But we didn't get it, as our reports from week to week showed; we haven't even received the full sum.

However the size of the appeal first appeared. Still our receipts picked up somewhat in addition to what we did receive in donations; we straightened out our arrears; we always issued a good-sized edition of the Song Book, a new edition of St. John's "History," and another new pamphlet—"The History of the I. W. W." Before the end of July, 1914, things looked pretty good here, and we suggested the possibility of a 6-page Solidarity by January 1, 1915.

But even in this matter we did not definitely promise enlargement on that date. Again our Minneapolis fellow workers should have consulted the files of Solidarity, and we had another unfounded assertion. We stated in this matter of a 6-page paper that we must be assured at least 1,000 increase in language papers, if our expirations before we could consider the proposition. Again we did not get them, and haven't got them to date, as our very own circulation shows this very week.

On the contrary, figuring out some 400 unexpired subs of the defunct "Voice of the People," which Solidarity filled up without getting one cent for the same, our circulation since the suggestion of enlargement was first made, shows a net loss of about 400. Only in the last few weeks has it shown evidence of a slow increase. At this rate, however, we are still a long ways from the net gain of 1,000.

August, 1914, brought the European war, followed by widespread unemployment of our membership. Our receipts dropped from \$1,000 in July 1914 to \$450 in September. They remained at that low figure each month until January, leaving us some \$600 or more in arrears. In spite of declining receipts last fall, we took a chance on a new and larger edition of the Song Book, hoping that its possible sale might pull us out of the red.

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God, Mammon And War-- Other News And Views

Peer Rev. Chas. Stehle; "Mar- chist preacher," he struggled to bring the workers from those ranks...

"The longer the war continues, the more positive the reaction and the desire for peace when it comes to an end..."

A new corporation has been organized to operate a chain of 200 grocery stores in New York City. Big capital is entering the field...

Chicago dispatches report the absorption of the Winfield Bros. & Smith Co., a \$10,000,000 leather corporation, by the Armour Leather Co.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company's announcement that it will distribute \$500,000 among 10,000 employees, is an exposure of the capitalist's opportunity for digging the vulture's beak deeper into the vitals of society.

Strikes are on in the New England paper mills, the Detroit truck lines, and the Atlantic ocean liners. On the latter, the oilers, stokers and coal passers have gone out, as well as the mates and masters.

"A year ago," said Wm. D. Haywood, before the Industrial Relations Commission, "no one could have foreseen that the world was to be plunged into war..."

In a letter to the New York Globe, Wm. English Walling denies that the 4,500,000 Social Democrats of Germany are heartily supporting the Kaiser in the European war.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. That means your ad expired last month, and you should re- new it.

WARP AND WOOF A History of the Textile Industry in All Its Branches

Written From a Workingman's Standpoint By FRANCIS MILLER, Woolen Weaver

CHAPTER FOUR HORRORS OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM

The increase in the number of power looms in the United Kingdom is given as follows: In 1813--250,000 hand looms and 2,400 power looms. In 1818--240,000 hand looms and 100,000 power looms.

The suffering and misery of the textile workers in the last decade of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century were sinks of unhealthy conditions. The following description is from a report: "In general the streets are un- paved, with a dung heap or ditch in the middle of the roadway..."

Last week we declared the claim of capitalist educators who profess that ability is the open sesame to wealth and distinction. We cited the "Positions Wanted" advertisements of two technical journals to show that engineering and superintending ability must advertise for jobs just as the able-bodied cook and the barber does.

"It would be interesting to know, in view of the serious economic conditions confronting the medical profession, what proportion of the profession are finding it necessary to look to other things than medical practice for a livelihood. We know of a general way that many physicians, thoroughly trained and competent in their science and art, and possessed of great personal merit, are compelled to resort to various expedients to add to their incomes. So far as overcrowding is concerned, doesn't the same thing hold true of brokers, insurance men, real estate operators, lawyers, engineers and manufacturers?"

Thus, once more, is ability shown to be no guarantee of safety and certainty and injustices of capitalism. It will also explain the cause of middle class radicalism. J. E. M.

Keeping Courts Busy

Twenty-three trade union officials have just been kidnapped by the New York City authorities in the "squalid" of a well-known East Side party. "Dopey Benny" Fein, blanket wrencher, insurance man, real estate operator, was one of the men on a single charge were issued by Judge Wadhams. The alleged crimes range from intimidation to murder.

"Dopey" claims to have had charge of the initial work of the man- ufacture in the garment industry of New York City. He was elected for the Union officials, but it is remarkable to note that no individual in the industry, with the exception of the 97 social democrats present, refused to give the Kaiser their moral and financial support. In this minority are two leaders--Bernstein and Haase. The Vorwarts, the party's official daily, is steadily opposing the government and the war, and has the support of eight of the nine members of the Reichstag and six of the members of the Reichstag districts of Greater Berlin. The Socialist papers of Leipzig, Bremen and other large cities, reveal a similar spirit. The Socialists of Stuttgart...

Watch Your Number EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. That means your ad expired last month, and you should re- new it.

Industrial Union Literature

The following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer agitation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CASH with order.

The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert In this book Fellow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W. that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of recent phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Ettore, Louis, Nitelli and Capruso growing out of the same. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 100 Pages, With 5 Page Illustrations. Price Per Copy . . . 50c

Eleven Blind Leaders

By B. H. Williams DEALS with "Legislators", "The Industrial Worker", "Reformers." 32 page pamphlet; 10c a copy; per hundred . . . \$3.50

Mr. Block Cartoons

By Ernest Riebe. 64 page pamphlet of the famous Block cartoons that appeared in the Industrial Worker. Per hundred \$8.00; per copy . . . 15c

The Revolutionary I. W. W.

By Grover H. Perry A NEW pamphlet. Shows both destructive and constructive phases. Also how scabs are bred. Price; per hundred . . . \$3.50

One Big Union In The Textile Industry

By Edward Kostigan ATTRACTIVELY printed in two colors, with illustrations. Price; per hundred . . . \$3.50

Complete Stenographic Report

OF THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. Large volume, 164 pages, 10 x 15, Price \$1.00 a copy.

New I. W. W. Song Books

NOW Enlarged to 64 pages with all of the good old songs and many new ones. Eighth--Special Job Edition. 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50; 250 for \$3.00; 500 for \$5.00.

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Four Subjects THE Tree of Evil, Prohibition Dope, The Yarn of Capitalism, The Last Strike.

THE designs are lithographed at great expense in many beautiful printed envelopes. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wide range of reading that is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; \$2.50 per hundred.

Industrial Unionism And The I. W. W.

By Vincent St. John A 16-page booklet full of convincing facts; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00

How To Overcome The High Cost of Living--By T. F. Dougherty

By means of the "One Big Union" 16 pages; price 2c; per hundred \$1.00

Four Page Leaflets

ONE each of all the following leaflets may be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wide range of reading that is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; \$2.50 per hundred.

Quantity Price of Leaflets 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

Is The I. W. W. Anti-Political?

By Justus Ebert

War And The Workers

By Walker C. Smith

Getting Recognition

By A. M. Sirton

Lake Marine Workers

Appeal To Wage Workers

By E. S. Nelson

Appeal To Wage Workers

By E. S. Nelson, Swedish, Hungarian, and Slovak; each 20c; 100 for \$1.00

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